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Twenty-Seventh Congress. . FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE,

The bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores was taken up, and after some brief remarks from Messra Mangum, Sevier and Wood-

bury.
Mr. ALLEN moved to amend the bill, to the effect that the appropriation be made from the sales of the public lands, any act to the contrary notwithstand-

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, regretted to see the course Senators were disposed to take. Would they never cease to assault the Land bill? There never had been a bill so long and so desperately contested by the Opposition. Every amendment, including the one now offered, in principle, that the ingenuity of that opposition could devise, had been offered in the progress of the bill in the Senate, and had been voted down. Were these amendments to be repeated upon every bill that came before the Senate? Would Senators persist in this course? The whole matter connected with the distribution bill had been solemnly decided at the present session. Were Senators not willing to let the People try the measure. If it was wrong they would find it out and correct it. He said let them try it. This fighting a measure, indirectly, he did not like. He would submit it in all good feeling to Senators to let this measure take its course. let them try it. This fighting a measure, indirectly, he did not like. He would submit it in all good feeling to Senators to let this measure take its course.—
The bill authorized its repeal when Congress should say it should be done. Let the question at all times be fairly and openly met and decided. Mr. S. was neither to be driven nor coaxed into a re-argument of that measure at this session. He had heard with pain and regret the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) the other day, call upon the President to put his vete on this important measure. He (Mr. S.) did not object to the opposition of the Senator while the bill was in the Senate, but regretted that he should have felt it to be his duty to go further, against all parliamentary rule, and advise the President to veto a measure that had gone from the body, and which was specially recommended by himself in his last Message, and urged by him upon Congress for its adoption.—Mr. S. would not pursue the subject. He wished to see the session brought to a close; and he would say nothing that would lead to debate. He hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. ALLEN said they would constantly, unitedly, and with accumulated energy follow up the subject. It had all along been said that distribution the proceeds of the public lands among the States would neither tend to loans nor additional taxation. Now what had they witnessed? He would give them fair notice that his side of the Senate meant to do all it could to repeal the distribution law, to help alleviate the burdens of

the distribution law, to help alleviate the burdens of the People, which the land bill had impossed for the benefit of foreigners; and these foreigners our enemies, moral and political.

Mr. WALKER said the Senator from Ohio talked

of the land bill as though it had already become a law. He expressed the hope, if the bill was signed, that no bill which violated the spirit of the compromise would receive the sanction of the President.

Mr. Mangum replied; when the question was ta-taken on the amendment and decided in the negative,

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright,

NAYS-Mesers. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Evans, Gra-ham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—25.

The bill was then laid over to be taken up on Mon-

REVENUE BILL.

Customs -

The Revenue Bill was then taken up, (the question ending being the amendment of Mr. Woodbury, to pending being the amendment of Mr. Woodbury, to exempt tea and coffee,) when Mr. CLAY, as Chairman of the Committee who reported the bill, addressed the Senate, at some length, giving a full exhibit of the present state of the Treasury, and showing the precessity for the passage of

sury, and showing the necessity for the passage of this bill, a bare outline only of a portion of which is here given.

He first compared the actual revenue for the present year with the actual expenditures, giving a state-ment of which for the first half of the year, as actually

ment or which for the first half of the year, as accuracy ascertained from the Treasury Department, and estimating it for the latter half of the year, under the existing laws, supposing the present bill not to pass. Actual revenue for the first half of the year 1841, as ascertained from the Treasury Department was as follows:

\$6,113,410 51

826,669 95 637,049 47 Bank bond \$7,642,075 76 Expenditure during the same Civil, Miscellaneous, and Foreign in-A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a contract entered into by his predecessor, Mr. Poinsett, with the agent of Jean B. and Pelagi Ferribault, for the purchase of the island or point of land at the junction of the St. Peter's and Mississippi rivers, as a part of the military reserve at Fort Snelling, together with various papers in relation to the subject. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of Lieut. W. H. Emery, in relation to the situation and improvement of the harbor of Newcastle, on the river Delaware. Laid on the table.

On leave given, Mr. CROSS offered the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved. That the President of the United States

Treasury notes redeemed, including

Difference between actual receipt and expenditure on the first half of 1841

The probable revenue for the second half of the The probable revenue for the second that of the year, under existing laws, he estimated the same as that known for the first half, excepting that derived that known for the first half, excepting that derived from bank bond, of which there was none for this part of the year. Deducting that, the actual revenue for the second half of 1841 would be \$7,005,026 29. The items of expenditures he also placed at the same amount, excepting the redemption of Treasury notes, which was known would be \$4,047,498 16, making the total probable expenditure for the second half of the year \$16,116,560 47; thus making a deficit of \$9,111,534 18. To this, adding \$6,789,437, the deficiency for the first half of the year, it amounted to \$15,900,971 18, or near sixteen millions dollars, as the total deficit for the year 1841. This sixteen millions would absorb the loan of twelve millions authorized this session, and Treasury notes to the amount of about six on leave given, Mr. STEENROD submitted a momillions, leaving only a balance of two millions in the Treasury at the end of this year. This would be more than absorbed by the appropriations of the present session, and contingent demands for the Treasury, and thus the year 1842 would be commenced with out a single deliver.

out a sipule dollar in the Treasury.

THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

VOL. IV NO. 37.] He then glanced at the probable state of the Treasury for 1842, under the existing laws. It was known that Treasury notes were to be redeemed in the first half of the year, to the amount of four millions.—Four millions, one-third of the loan authorized this session, would justly fall on this year to be provided for; which with the redemption of the Treasury notes amounted to eight millions demand on the Treasury, independently of current expenses. Estimating the revenue for the year the same as from customs of the year 1841—the lands having passed from them—the income for the year 1842, would be about twelve and a quarter millions. Deducting the eight millions for the redemption of Treasury notes and the ene-third of the twelve million loan, there remained but four and a quarter million dollars as the total amount of revenue applicable to the current expenses of Government for 1842. He could make the amount no greater; and should be extremely happy if any body could successfully show a greater amount of probable revenue than he had estimated. This was the state of the Treasury under existing laws. He then went into a full calculation, showing the prebable amount of revenue per annum under the operation of this bill, if passed, for the next four years, taking as the basis of the estimate the average yearly amount of imports for the last four years, and calculating the amount of revenue derivable therefrom under the operation of this bill. He estimated the probable income fir a series of years at about twenty-three millions per annum. As to the expenditures for the sature, aventy-ture millions would be wholly in-addquate to meet them, if they should be at the rate of the last four years, which was an average of twenty-eight millions per annum; and in the lowest year of Mr. Van Buren's administration they were twenty-two millions.

He hoped they would not at all exceed that, but

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Clay, of Kentucky, Henderson, Kerr, Merrick, Preston, Rives, Southard—10.

And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. JOHN C. CLARK rose and said it would be

recollected that in the early part of the session a reso-lution had been adopted by the House in relation to

furnishing stationery, and the subject had been refer-red to a committee, of which the gentleman from Vir-ginia, (Mr. Summers,) not now in his seat, was chair-

It was understood that the committee would not

able to report at this session—that they had not come to any definite conclusion as to what would be the proper mode of furnishing stationery. In that view of the subject, he hoped he would be allowed, by the unanimous consent of the House, to offer the follow-

Resolved, That no purchases of stationery be mad

for the use of this House until the committee hereto-fore appointed on that subject report to the House.

Mr. BRIGGS was understood to say he did not

see the necessity for the adoption of such a resolu-

Mr. CLARK was understood to say that there was

tleman would assume the responsibility of his obje

Mr. BRIGGS said he would do so.
And the resolution, being objected to, was not re

The SPEAKER laid before the House the follow

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting

be requested to cause to be communicated to the House whether any, and, if any, what regulation

On leave given, Mr. STEENROD submitted a mo-tion that certain papers on the files of the House, hav-ing reference to the selection of sites upon the Western waters for marine hospitals, (and not heretofore print-ed,) be printed for the use of the House; which mo-tion was agreed to.

SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1841.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1841.

CONTESTED ELECTION PROM PLORIDA. Mr. HALSTED, chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported from that committee the following

Resolved, That the case of David Levy, claiming a seat in this House as Delegate from Florida, be post-poned until Monday next, at 10 o'clock; and that he be heard at the bar of this House upon his case, if he

be heard at the bar of this House upon his case, if he shall so desire.

Mr. H. said that the report and papers in this case had been printed and laid upon the tables of the members; but as he did not hold to the doctrine that judges were called upon to decide a case before reading the evidence; nor that the rights of individuals were to be passed upon without giving them an opportunity of being heard; and as he dissented from a decision to that effect made in a certain case which should be nameless, he had offered this resolution, which he hoped would be adopted.

Mr. BRIGGS suggested to Mr. H. so to modify the resolution as to provide that Mr. Levy should be heard "in person or by counsel." This was the usual mode.

Mr. HALSTED modified the resolution to read

Mr. HALSTED modified the resolution was adopted.
And, as modified, the resolution was adopted.
Mr. CAVE JOHNSON rose and expressed the hope that some specific day would be designated for the adjournment of Congress.

[Cries of "No, no;" "Not quite ready yet," &c.]
Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS said, if there was no other business before the House to-day, he would move an adjournment.

[Cries of "Wait for the Bank bill," &c.]
So Mr. W. did not persist in his motion.

of Mr. Van Buren's administration they were twentytwo millions.

He hoped they would not at all exceed that, but
even that they would by every possible species of economy and retrenchment be brought even to twenty
millions per annum. He spoke of the great difficulty always existing of selecting the particular items to
be reduced, but expressed the hope as well as belief
that all possible reduction would be made. Taking
the average amount to be twenty-two millions—that
of the lowest year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, there would be but a surplus of a million a year,
to meet the appropriations of about four millions this
session, which he had not included in his estimate, and
also the various contingent expenses of Government.
Thus he held the passage of this bill as indispensable
for the carrying on of Government. He expressed
the possibility of the necessity of a loan by December
next. THE CASE OF MOLEOD. The SPEAKER announced the unfinished busiless of the morning hour to be the following resolu-ion, heretofore offered by Mr. J. G. Floyd, of New

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether any officer of the Army or the Attorney General of the U.S., has since the 4th of March last, been directed to visit the State of New York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of Alexander McLeod; and, if so, to communicate to this House copies of the instructions to, and report of, such officer; and whether, by any Executive pressures of correspondence, the

by any Executive measures of correspondence, the British Government has been given to understand that Mr. McLeod will be released or surrendered.

The immediately pending motion being that of Mr. BOARDMAN, to lay the rosolution on the table—
Mr. LINN moved a call of the House; which was the possibility of the necessity of a loan by December next.

He opposed the present amendment, and, although he always went with the foremost in levying a duty on luxuries when a choice could be made, he considered a duty on tea and coffee indispensably necessary, as without it, the compromise act, which he held as obligatory, must inevitably be violated. He called on gentlemen of the Opposition, who professed themselves so desirous to maintain that act, to vote against the amendment, as, if adopted, it would inevitably interfere with the provisions of the compromise.

Mr. WOODBURY replied at some length.

Mr. CALHOUN followed; when the question was taken on the amendment, and decided in the affirmative, as follows: The roll was called; and 165 members being ascer-

tained to be present, all further proceedings on the call were dispensed with.

And the question recurring on laying the resolution on the table—
Mr. BOARDMAN asked the yeas and nays; hich were ordered, Mr. ADAMS asked his friend from Connecticut,

Mr. ADAMS asked his friend from Connecticut, (Mr. Boardman,) to withdraw the motion.

He (Mr. A.) had not expected to address the House on the resolution, but as it appeared that the Heuse had nothing else to do just now, if he could have an opportunity, he would submit his views upon some of the topics which had been introduced into the discussion. He therefore asked his friend from Connecticut to withdraw his motion.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Choate, Clay, of Alabama, Clayton, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Huntington, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Nicholson, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Prentiss, Sevier, Simmons, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, White, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright, Young—39. cut to withdraw his motion.

Mr. BOARDMAN said he had yesterday made the Mr. BOARDMAN said he had yesterday made the motion to lay the resolution upon the table, because it had occupied the morning hour from the commencement of the session, and he was of opinion that the discussion had been continued as long as was profitable for the House or the country. But since he found that the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) desired to address the House, he had changed that opinion, and he would with great pleasure withdraw the motion, under the expectation, however, that the honorable gentleman would, upon concluding his remarks, renew the motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. ADAMS was understood to make a conditional promise to do so, if no gentleman desired to reply to remarks which he (Mr. A.) might make.

The motion is hy the resolution on the table was at length withdrawn.

And Mr. ADAMS addressed the House for an hour in a most earnest and eloquent speech upon the gene-Mr. ALLEN then moved to amend the bill by exempting the article of salt from duty.

Mr. BENTON spoke for some time in support of the amendment. He said that the tax on salt acted on the poor most oppressively; that the banker, with his millions, did not use as much salt in a year as a farmer's cow would lick up in half a season.

Mr. WALKER moved to amend the amendment by adding against here.

by adding gamny bage.

All, Extractive simply objected to mixing up any white we incomproped as grown bage such eart.

Arr. BATES moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. SEVIER demanded the year and nays; which tlemen who had preceded him; and in a masterly vin-dication of the course of Mr. Webster with reference to this point in our foreign regotiations.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. A, with great re-

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Simmons, Southard, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—24. NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Barrow, Benton, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Graham, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young—22. And the question was taken, and decided in the offirmative, as follows:

And the squastion was taken, and declided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Milton Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, William Butler, Calhoun, William B. Campbell; Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Casey, John C. Clark, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Garrett Davis, William C. Dawson, Deberry, John Edwards, Everett, Fillmore, Gamble, Gentry, Goggin, Patrick G. Goode, Graham, If Green, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halstead, William S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, James, Irvin, William W. Irwin, James, King, Lane, Linn, T. F. Marshall, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Proffit, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Rencher, Ridgway, Russell, Salton sey, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Rencher, Ridgway, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Sheppird, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Stanly, Stokely, Stratton, Alexander H. H. Stuart, John T. Stuart, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Wallace, Warren, Edward D. White, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Australy Vanna, 109

gustus Young—109.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowne, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, Chapman, Clinton, Coles, Cross, Daniel, Richard D. Davis, Dean, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Ferris, John G. Floyd Charles A. Floyd, Fornance, Gerry, Wm. O. Goode stationery now on hand to serve the purposes of the House during the first four weeks of the next session. Gordon, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Keim, Abraham McClellan, Robert McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Martind, Alfred Marshall, John Thompson Mason, Mathews, Medill, Miller, Morgan, Newhard, Parmenter, Particles Beang, Physics Share Street, Street Street, Str

Unless such a resolution were adopted, new stationery would be procured, and that probably of a very inferi-or quality. Why, then, object to the resolution? or quality. Why, then, object to the resolution?
Mr. BRIGGS objected.
Mr. CLARK said he hoped, then, that the genridge, Payne, Plumer, Reynolds, Riggs, Shaw, Snyder, Steenrod, Sweney, Tomfinson, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Westbrook, James W. Williams, Wise, Wood—70.

So the resolution was laid on the table. A message was received from the Senate, by the hands of A. Dickens, Esq., Secretary, informing the House that the President of the United States did, on the 1st of September instant, approve and sign the bill to provide for taking the sixth census, or enumeration of inhabitants of the United States, &c.

Also, the bill entitled "An act in addition to an

act entitled an act to carry into effect a convention be tween the United States and the Mexican Republic. Also, the joint resolution to provide for the distri-oution of the printed returns of the sixth census. Also, that the Senate had passed the following

sceping, and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corpo-Resolved, That the President of the United States

An act authorizing the transmission of letters and tackets to and from Mrs. Harrison free of postage.

An act to provide for placing Greenough's Statue of Washington in the Rotundo of the Capitol, and or expenses therein mentioned. An act to provide for repairing the Potomac Bridge

Also, that the Senate had agreed to the amandment No. 8, entitled "An act making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities."

Mr. RANDOLPH, from the Committee on Enroll-

ed Bills reported that the committee had examined the act "to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a corporation to be styled 'The Fiscal Corporation of the United States'" and had found the same correct. Whereupon the bill received the signature of the price of the article as it entered into the consumption

his private Secretary, notifying the House that the President had approved and signed the bill " to appro-priate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and

priate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights."

On motion of Mr. JOHN. C. CLARK, it was Resolved, That no purchase of paper for the use of the House be made until the committee appointed on that subject report to the House at the next session. Mr. WISE (leave having been denied) moved that the rules of the House be suspended, to enable him to offer the following resolution;

Resolved, That the Secretary of State furnish to this House a copy of any correspondence between Andrew Stevenson, minister of the United States at the Court of Great Britian, and Isaac Hull commander of the fleet of the United States in the Mediteranean, in relation to the departure of said fleet from that sea in the prospect of a war with Great Britian. And also copies of any proceedings had in council of the officers of said fleet in relation thereto; and also copies of any correspondence between the said miniscopies of any correspondence between the said minis-ter and the Department of State, and between any of-ficer or officers of said fleet and said Department in re-lation thereto; and any and all other papers in posses-sion of the Department on the subject which it may not be incompatible with the public interest to commu-nicate.

nicate.
On which motion Mr. W. asked the yeas and nays;
which were ordered, and being taken, were — Yeas 103.

So (two-thirds not voting in the affirmative) the ules were not suspended. FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. FILLMORE rose and said that the report Mr. FILLMORE rose and said that the report of the Committee of Conference (heretofore appointed) on the bill making appropriations for various fortifica-tions, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppress-ing Indian hostilities, had been delayed till this time, in consequence of an accidental omission on the part of the Senate to act upon one of the amendments.— Since that time the Senate had concurred in the amendment of this House to their amendment; and the only remaining question how that prevented the

the only remaining question now that prevented the bill being finally disposed of, was the disagreeing vote of the two Houses in relation to the appropriation of \$30,000 for surveys for military defences.

The Committee of Conference had had a meeting, and he had been instructed to make the following re-

The Committee of Conference appointed by this House and the Senate on the disagreement of the two Houses on the second amendment of the Senate to the "Bill making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for presenting and suppressing Indian hostilities," have had a conference, and unanimously recommend that the House recede from its disagreement to said with the Senate in the same.

The report having been read—
Mr. FILLMORE moved that the House concur

on the subject of these surveys was read.

Mr. WARD inquired of the Speaker what would become of the bill if the House should now disagree to this report?

The SPEAKER said the bill would be lost.

After a few remarks from Messrs. FILLMORE, DAWSON, BROWN, of Pennsylvania, WISE, and TILLINGHAST— Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS moved the previous

And there was a second,
And the main question (being on concurring in the
report of the Committee of Conference) was ordered to e now taken.
Mr. CAVE JOHNSON asked the yeas and nays on the main question; which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Bidlack, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, C. Brown, J. Brown, Burnell, William Butler, Calhoun, Carntheys, Caser, Labo. Chart. Brown, J. Brown, Burnell, William Butler, Calhoun, Caruthers, Casey, John C. Clark, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Garret Davis, William C. Dawson, John Edwards, Everett, Ferris, Fillmore, A. Lawrence Foster, Gamble, Patrick G. Goode, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halsted, William S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hont, Ingersoll, J. Irvin, W. W. Irwin, James, Isaac D. Jones, King, Lane, Linn, Mallory, Alfred Marshall, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Parmenter, Partridge, Pendleton, Powell, son, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Van Buren, Wallace, Ward, Warren, West

brook, Edward D. White, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Augustus Young Lewis Williams, Wisthrop, Yorke, Augustus Young —104.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bowne, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Burke, William B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Chapman, Clinton, Coles, Cross, Daniel, Richard D. Davis, Dean, Deberry, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, John G. Floyd, C. A. Floyd, Gerry, Goggin, W. O. Goode, Gordon, Green, John Hastings, Hays, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Cave Johnson, J. W. Jones, Keim, Lewis, Abraham McClellan, Robert McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Marchand, John Thompson Mason. Kay, McKeon, Marchand, John Thompson Mason, Mathews, Medill, Newhard, Payne, Pope, Rayner, Rencher, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Shaw, Shepperd, Snyder, Steenrod, Sweney, Taliaferro, Turner, Underwood, Watterson, James W. Williams, J. L. Williams, Wise, Wood—71.

So the House concurred in the report of the Com-mittee of Conference; and thus the bill, after many throes and agonies, awaits only the signature of the ident to become a law.

And, on motion of Mr. YORKE, The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Sept. 6, 1841. Mr. BENTON presented the proceedings and reso lutions of a meeting of citizens of Surry county, Virginia, condemning the measures of the extra session, and approving the veto of the President on the Bank bill; which without debate were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BERRIEN, from the Committee on the Judi-

ciary, reported the bill from the House, making it the duty of the Attorney General to inquire into the va-lidity of title to sites on which fortifications are

The bill making appropriations for the expense the outfits of diplomatic agents of Government, and the resolution relative to the purchase of water-rotted hemp for the use of the Navy, were taken up, and laid

Mr. BENTON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to transmit to the President of the United States a copy of the recent report from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate, in compliance with its resolution, giving a statement of the pub-lic lands surveyed, prepared for sale, and not adver-tised and brought into market.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, opposed this motion, con-sidering it of a most remarkable character, as the Pre-

sidering it of a most remarkable character, as the Pre-sident was unacquainted with the reports made to the Senate; to endeavor to inform him, would be de-grading to us, and disrespectful to him. He briefly explained the fact why the lands had not been brought into market as soon as prepared for sale—that they were attached to no land-district, which rendered it which, after some further debate, was carried.

Mr. BAYARD introduced a joint resolution providing for the settlement of the title to the Pea Patch

Island; which was twice read, and referred to the Ju-

THE REVENUE BILL

Was again taken up, the question being on the mendment of Mr. Walken to the amendment of Mr. ALLEN. Mr. WALKER withdrew his amendment which was to insert "gunny bags" among the free ar-

The question then was on the original amendment to include "salt" among the articles free from duty.

Mr. HUNTINGTON opposed the amendment as
tending to a violation of the Compromise act. It
would result also in the annihilation of the extensive American works engaged in this manufacture, and

Senator was in favor of its maintenance so far as was consistent with his own interests. The article of salt dentered equally into the consumption of all classes—the poor as well as the rich. He should vote for this amendment: If the Senator wished, he would vote to amend the proposition so that it should not take effect till the 30th of June, 1842; and they would prevent its interference with the Compromise. He hoped the experiment would be made, and he ascertained whether revenue sufficient for the expenses of Government could be raised by taxation on other articles which could better hear it. He should vote for the amendment.

[WHOLE NO. 145]

ernment could be raised by taxation on other articles which could better bear it. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. BATES said the duty on salt affected two great portions of the community in a very different manner—the interior of the country, which derived their supplies from the domestic manufacture, from salines, and those parts on the sea-board which were supplied with imported salt. The price of salt for the interior of the country, which was supplied with domestic salt, of which there was a great abundance, would not be affected by an imposition of duty, as the price was regulated by the law of nature, and could not be repealed or modified; but the price of salt on the sea-board, which was supplied by imports, and some manufactured from marine water, would, however gentlemen might be disposed to disbelieve it, be increased if the duty were taken off; as the manufactories of salt from marine water would be entirely suspended, since none would continue the investment of their capital in so uncertain a business—the foreign supply being quite irregular. Thus perhaps, a third of the supplies being cut off, a greater demand would arise, and the prices be increased, on the sea-board, while the interior would not be affected.

Mr. SEVIER wished to know how much revenue was collected from salt; he had heard it stated that the drawbacks amounted to more than the duty; if so, it would be better to leave it among the free articles.

Mr. CLAY did not recollect positively: he believed the duty was about \$400,000, and the drawbacks near \$260,000—the tax greatly exceeded the drawback.

Messrs. WOODBURY and BENTON advocated the amendment.

Mr. CALHOUN agreed with the Senstor from

ed the amendment.

Mr. CALHOUN agreed with the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Huntington) that this amendment would infringe on the Compromise Act, and he should

vote against it.

Mr. WALKER said salt was used as much by the poor as the rich, and a tax on it would operate un-equally and unjustly. He should vote for the

Mr. ALLEN, in order to remove this amendmen beyond the reach of objection, as violating the Com-promise, modified it so as to take effect after the 30th June, 1842.

Mr. SIMMONS would like to know of the Senator

Mr. Slaw MCNS would he to know of the Senacriff there was any force in the Compromise Act, whether it did not extend beyond the 30th June, 1842?

Mr. CLAY said a duty on this article was one of the most just, equal, and proper duties. There was no civilized country in the world that drew any revenue from taxation, that did not tax salt. The best particle for duty was that on which every body said. enue from taxation, that did not tax sait. The best article for duty was that on which every body paid something; he denied utterly that the poor man would pay as much as the rich, on this article. It was a tax which the Compromise Act covered and secured, and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Allen) was much mistaken if he supposed that beyond the 30th June, 1842, the Compromise did not continue to act—it continued forever, in behalf of those articles that were to be protected from Coverge convention. tected from foreign competition. If the duty wer taken off it would break down the domestic manufac tories, and increase the price of salt. He opposed the amendment, and believed the rate of duty, as it now stood, was for the advantage of all classes, rich and

Messrs. WALKER, WOODBURY, and BENTON advocated the amendment.

Mr. PRESTON said a duty on this article ought to be avoided if possible. Under the financial difficulties of Government, it was necessary to impose duties, as high as could be, consistently with the Compromise act. He considered this act as excessively deformed by striking out tea and coffee, the duty on which was necessary for the purpose of conciliating different portions of the Government, and equalizing the various taxes. They could select no one article of tariff, which would amount so near to capitation as this article; it therefore should be avoided if possible. He should vote for this amendment, as he believed duty might be better levied on other articles.

The question was then taken, and the amendment rejected, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Clay. Messrs. WALKER, WOODBURY,

of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRo berts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston Smith, of Conn., Tappan, Welker, White, Woodbu ry, Wright, Young—21. NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien,

Calhoun, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Woodbridge—23. Mr. WALKER moved to insert among the free

articles "gunny bags."

He briefly advocated the amendment. The manufacturers of the article in this country sometimes entered into a combination, and raised the price of this. When this was the case, he wished the foreign article to be admitted duty free.

Mr. CLAY said no such combination had taken or could take place. The amendment went to violate

the Compromise act.

The amendment was further advocated by Messrs.

The amendment was further advocated by Messrs. WOODBURY and KING. It was then rejected

Yeas 13, nays 33.
Mr. CLAY moved an amendment, which he said would benefit the cotton interest: to add a proviso to the end of the second section, that no duty in virtue of its provisions should be levied beyond 20 per cent.

This was adopted without a division. Mr. CALHOUN moved to strike out in the 1st section 5th and 6th lines the words "which are now admitted free of duty, or." He said it was to limit the operation of this act to articles now paying a duty of less than twenty per cent, and to exclude articles now duty free. He maintained that under the Compro-mise, no article now duty free could be taxed till the 30th June, 1842. The 3d and 6th sectious telated to 30th June, 1842. I ne ou and out to twenty per the imposition of a duty to the limits of twenty per the imposition of a duty to the limits of duty; but free n articles bearing a less rate of duty; but

articles were not to be taxed under it.

gentleman. In the first place, the Compromise related entirely to the protected articles—it did not relate to wines, silks, &c. Suppose under an economical administration revenue sufficient could not be collected, then he would go for a duty beyond twenty per cent. The spirit of the Compromise was, that they should not go beyond 20 per cent duty, if possible, in the exercise of an economical administration. The Comrcise of an economical administration. The Com-promise only applied to dutiable articles and not to those free of duty. If this amendment prevailed the bill would not produce more than a half million dol-lars. He hoped the Senator would perceive this literal interpretation of the act was beyond all practical purposes, and would reduce the revenue by this bill rom ten millions dollars to half a million.

Mr. CALHOUN was glad to hear the Senator

from Kentucky admit that the literal construction of the Compromise act supported his (Mr. Calhoun's) ground. He held that it was also the manifest spirit and object of the act, and that provisions for this pur-

p se, were expressly contained in it.

The whole of this bill was to throw the whole The whole of this bill was to throw the whole burden on a certain interest. We were in no condition for the consideration of the subject. The Senator from Kentucky ha i begun at the bottom instead of the top; and they were now called upon unprepared to vote upon this most complicated measure. He was willing and desirous to transfer this bill over to the next session, and then unite in re-adjusting the Compromise act. The country was involved by mismanagement in a most disastrous state, and he hoped management in a most disastrous state, and he hoped the Senators would be led to repeal the distribution

bill before it went into operation.

Mr. BERRIEN said if the articles now duty-free remained thus, it would inevitably tend to an incresse of duty on protected articles, which he wished to avoid. He contended that neither the letter or the avoid. He contended that neither the letter or the spirit of the Compromise act forbade the levying a duty on articles now duty free. The 6th section of that act, to which the Senater from South Carolina had referred, it was true, provided, in the case of contingency, for the increase of articles paying a duty less than 20 per cent, and did not refer to free articles; this necessarily was the case, as it qualified the 3d section, which provided that the duties should remain as they now are. This section, of course, did not re-fer to articles duty-free, and the 6th section qualifying it, also made no reference to such articles; but all this Speaker.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of John Tyles jr. Esq. far as it could be maintained, and he imagined that the admitted, it was within the intention of the act, and

Mr. CALHOUN further advocated the ame

Mr. PRESTON briefly examined the state of trade Mr. PRESTON briefly examined the state of trade with France, and other countries, and was in favor, as a general principle, of duty on luxuries. He t elieved, although there appeared in the verbage of the Compromise act, some plausibility for the amendment, yet it was not intended in the adoption of that act, and that it was expressly anticipated that the free articles should be subjected to a duty, when required by the state of the Treasury. The amendment was a violation of the spirit of the Compromise, of its general and universal understanding.

Mr. CALHOUN said this provision of the Compromised act was inserted expressly for the purpose of guarding against a future imposition of articles then duty-free.

Mr. BERRIEN further contended that there was

meither letter or spirit of the Compromise act which prohibited imposition of duty on free articles.

The question was then taken, and the amendment rejected: Yeas 11, nays 30.

Mr. CALHOUN moved to strike out in the 1st

Mr. CALHOUN moved to strike out in the 1st section, the articles excepted from duty, and insert a provision excepting the list of articles contained in the 5th section of the Compromise act.

After some remarks from Mr. CALHOUN, stating that the intention of the amendment was to maintain inviolate the Compromise act, and further remarks from Messrs. EVANS and CLAY, Mr. Calhoun

withdrew the amendment, with the intention of hereafter renewing it.

Mr. BUCHANAN renewed his motion to repeal
the act of 1833, releasing railroad iron from duty, and
to subject it to a duty of twenty per cent., providing
that all iron already imported shall not be affected.
To this Mr. Huntington had offered an amendment,
which he now withdrew.

Mr. BERRIEN moved to amend it, so that it should
not take effect until the 3d of March, 1843, but in the
mean time a duty of 20 per cent. shall be levied on all
railroad iron, except for railroads the construction of
which has already been commenced by States and
corporations.

which has already been commenced by States and corporations.

He thought this amendment ought immediately to take effect, but he was doubtful of the success of it, in its original form; and from necessity, for the sake of accomplishing some good, at least, by the amendment, he accepted the modification.

After brief remarks by Messrs. KING, CAL-HOUN, and CUTHBERT, agreeing to the amendment, as modified, it was adopted.

Mr. PRESTON moved an amendment, to exempt from duty, paintings and statuaries, the productions of

from duty, paintings and statuaries, the productions of American artists abroad; which was adopted. Mr. EVANS moved to strike out "cloves" from the

ree articles; which was adopted.

Mr. WOODBURY moved to strike out the fifth

Mr. W. moved an amendment to levy a duty of twenty per cent. on low priced wools.

Mr. CLAY said this article was made free by the law of 1832, and it would strike a most mortal wound

law of 1832, and it would strike a most mortal wound on the woolen manufacturers.

Mi. HUNTINGTON concurred in this view.

Mr. TALLMADGE hoped the amendment would not prevail. This wool did not come in competition with American wool; the amendment would prove destructive to the manufacturing interests. He sent to the Secretary's table a letter on this subject, which was read, and exhibited the deadly influence a duty on this article would exercise on the manufacturers.

Mr. HUNTINGTON read a letter of the same effect.

After further remarks by Messrs. BENTON and

After further remarks by Messrs. BENTON and TAPPAN, in opposition to the amendment, it was rejected, without a division.

Mr. WOODBURY offered an amendment pro-

Mr. WOODBURY offered an amendment providing that when wool of different qualities is imported in the same package, and any part is worth more than eight cents per pound, that part shall pay a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem; which was adopted.

Mr. KERR moved an amendment providing that circulating libraries which are not incorporated shall have the same privilege of importing books free of duty as incorporated associations for literary purposes have. Which was rejected.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE moved a provision to admit force of duty books for State or legislative libraries.

free of duty books for State or legislative libraries .-

Which was rejected.

Mr. TALLMADGE moved to insert "grease among the free articles. He presented a letter, which was read, showing the great importance and extensive use of this article in the manufacture of soap.

After some conversation the amendment was re-

jected: Yeas 17, nays 29.
On motion of Mr. MANGUM, the Senate then, at a late hour, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1841. After the reading and correction of the journal, Mr. IRVINE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported the bill for the placing of Greeneugh's statue of Washington, and the bill to give the franking privilege to Mrs. Harrison. These bills were then signed by the Speaker.

Mr. JOHN W. JONES presented resolutions passed by a meeting of Loce-Focos in Amelia county. Virginia. expressive of opposition to the course of

Congress this session, and declaring their approval of the course of the President in vetoing the Bank bill, for which they tender him their cordial co-operation and support. Laid on the table.

Mr. TALIAFERRO offered a resolution to allow

mileage and pay to William Smith, who contests the seat of Mr. Linn Banks. Objected to, and not received. [Mr. STANLY asked if there was any thing "extra" about the resolution.]
Mr. SUMMERS, from the committee on the retrenchment of the expenses of the House, reported a resolution authorizing that committee to report at the

Mr. WATTERSON moved an amendment providing that the Postmaster of the House should keep an account of the amount of stationery issued to each member. After a modification referring that subject also to the committee for their future report, the amendment and the resolution as amended were adopt-

ed. Before its adoption,
Mr. SUMMERS made a statement of some of the items of the stationery purchased for the House, among the most extraordinary of which was a charge

or fifteen barrels of ink!
Mr. McKAY wished that Mr. Watterson's amendnent might be adopted as a distinct resolution, that the Postmaster might commence the account of each member at the beginning of next session. Such a resolution was adopted many years ago and continued a rule of the House for several sessions.

CASE OF THE FLORIDA DELEGATE. Mr. HALSTED, chairman of the Committee on Elections, called up the report of that committee in the case of David Levy, Delegate from the Territory of Florida. He asked Mr. Levy if it was his wish

to be heard by counsel.

Mr. LEVY then took the floor to argue his case, in person. He urged a postponement to the next session, to enable him to collect evidence of his citizenship, which it had been impossible for him to do at this session. He made a very able and eloquent plea, displaying the peculiar hardship of his case in a very strong light. He complained of informality in the taking of evidence against him, of want of due no-tice of the grounds on which his right was contested, and of the shortness of the time allowed for the col-lection of testimony in his favor. He deprecated also the allusion made by Mr. Stanly and others, on Sa-turday, to the New Jersey case of last Congress, which he thought might be an attempt to array party

feeling against him.

Mr. HALSTED, in presenting the case on behalf of the majority of the committee, made explanations of the remarks made by himself and Mr. Stanly in reference to the late New Jersey case. No party fect was intended. The rule being that the last cision on such a subject is the law, he (Mr. H.) was anxious to remove the precedent established in the last similar case, (which he did not name,) by which the claimants were denied a hearing before the House, the claimants were denied a hearing before the House, and for that reason, he introduced a resolution to allow Mr. Levy the privilege of being heard (by counsel or in person) by those who were to judge of his case. Mr. Haisted then replied to the arguments by which Mr. Levy had urged a postponement.

Mr. McKEON spoke in favor of allowing more time to Mr. Levy for collecting evidence of his citi-

zenship.

Mr. STANLY disclaimed the motive imputed to him by Mr. Levy. He made a sportive remark on Saturday, with a view merely to call the attention of the world to the difference between the action designed on this case and that taken in the New Jersey case. He never made any remark intended or calculated to excite any party feeling unfavorable to the gentleman

from Florida.

Mr. LEVY declared he had not intended to make Mr. GAMBLE (being one of the Committee on

Elections) made a statement of reasons for not allowing the postponement of a decision.

Mr. LEVY replied to some of the objections of Mr. ambie.
Mr. WISE advocated the postponement.
Mr. GAMBLE replied, very briefly; and then,
On motion of Mr. POPE, the House adjourned at

half past one o'clock. IN SENATE.

Mr. TALLMADGE presented a memorial from